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Conflict

Crusades (1095-1291)

Throughout the **Middle Ages** (10th - 15th Century), **Catholic Church** plays dominant role in European society. Crusades lasted 200 years. A time when **Holy Land** including the holy city of **Jerusalem** was attempted to be regained by Europeans from **Muslims**. The holy city of Jerusalem is important in **Christianity, Judaism, and Islam**. Jerusalem never officially regained by Western Europeans.

Results: Most feudal lords killed in fighting for Catholic Church. Gives few remaining feudal lords power. Leads to absolute monarchs. **Cultural Diffusion** between Europeans and Arabs as result of Crusades. (New goods and ideas traded)

Protestant Reformation (16th Century)

Europe during the time of the **Renaissance** or "rebirth." Ideas on religion changed. Catholic Church had become corrupt do to factors of feudalism like power, territory, and money. **Indulgences** were given out by Catholic Church to people who paid for them, in exchange for passage to Heaven. Some reformers like **Martin Luther** were appalled at these actions and called for **reform**. In Luther's **95 Theses**, corrupt actions of Catholic Church are illustrated. Other reformers like **John Calvin**, were **excommunicated** or banned from Catholic Church.

Results: Both formed their own **Protestant** religions, **Lutherism** and **Calvinism**. Church attempts **Counter-Reformation**, too late to bring all Christians back. Series of wars including modern disputes between Catholics and Protestants in the **Northern Ireland**. Terrorism and hatred committed.

French Revolution (1789)

Causes: America's gain of independence inspires France to revolt against undemocratic government. Power of monarchy comes from the ill treatment of peasants. Division amongst social classes. **First Estate** and **Second Estate** rich nobility.

Third Estate poor peasants classes 95% of population, had to pay taxes.

During: People demand natural rights exhibited in Enlightenment. **Declaration of the Rights of Man** shows desire for equality and democracy.

Results: Many nobles executed including **King Louis XVI**. Radicals led by **Robespierre** in the **Reign of Terror**. Following this radical phase, **Napoleon Bonaparte** rose to power. France began as absolute monarchy, followed by democratic republic, to oligarchy, then back to absolute ruler in form of emperor.

WWI

Causes: Imperialism and nationalism lead to increase in goods and stable economies, ends in weapon races.

Alliances **Triple Entente** (France, Russia, Great Britain) **Triple Alliance** (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy)

European nations divide up Africa at **Berlin Conference** 1884-1885 and Asia leads to competition between European countries

Ottoman Empire = "**Powder Keg of Europe**"

Spark - Austrian **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** assassinated by **Gavrilo Princip**

- Austria-Hungary blames Serbia for assassination.
- Russia supports Serbia, Germany declares war on Russia and France (allied with Russia) - Germany invades Belgium, then France, UK declares war on Germany
Results: Defeat of Central Powers. **Treaty of Versailles** 1919. "**Big Four**" (Britain, France, Italy, U.S.) **Woodrow Wilson**, President of U.S. attempts to institute **14 Points**, rejected.

League of Nations created to keep peace in Europe. Failed because U.S. did not join it. Germany forced to accept all responsibility for causing war. Had to pay enormous reparations to pay for war, give up territories.

WWII

Causes: **Axis Powers** (Italy, Japan, Germany) **Allied Powers** (Soviet Union, U.S., Great Britain, France)

Munich Conference 1938, policy of **appeasement** put into action. Hitler allowed to keep what Germany lost if promised to not take over more territory. Hitler takes over Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1939. Used **blitzkrieg**

Rise of **fascist Adolf Hitler**, German **totalitarianism**, Nazi Party appealed to Germans
- economic problems (WWI reparations)
- instability in government
- lack in German pride, Hitler restores this pride

Results: Japan bombs U.S. naval base **Pearl Harbor** 1941 bring U.S. into war
Holocaust, Nazi's accountable for war crimes like **genocide** held accountable in **Nuremberg Trials**. **Yalta Conference** Germany divided between British French American and Soviets. **Stalin** looks over new governments being created in Eastern Europe.

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U.S. drops atomic bombs on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** in Japan.

Cold War (End WWII - 1990s)

Conflict between **capitalist (U.S.)** and **communist (Soviet Union)** nations.

Causes: Bombings of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** with atomic bombs by U.S. Need to secure atomic technology from other nations. Stalin enforces communism in Soviet territories instead of free elections, angers U.S., France, Great Britain. **Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech.**

Truman Doctrine, policy of **containment**, keep communism within Soviet Union. U.S.'s **Marshall Plan**, gives money to poor economic countries like Germany, aids in stopping communism from developing there. Stalin sees aid in Germany as threat. **Blockades** supplies from eastern half (U.S., France, England) from penetrating to western half (Soviet Union)

U.S. allows supply to reach eastern Germany and Berlin with **Berlin Airlift** (1948-49) successful against Soviet's Berlin wall, to keep capitalism out.

U.S., Canada, many free nations of Western Europe form **NATO**. Soviet Union and satellite states form **Warsaw Pact**

Events: Cuban Missile Crisis 1961. **Fidel Castro** allies with Soviets against U.S. U.S. tries to overthrow Castro in unsuccessful **Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961**

Korean War (1950-1953) - North Korea supported by Soviets and Communist China. South Korea gains support from U.S. and UN. Ends in armistice and original boundaries.

Vietnam War - U.S. attempts to prevent communism from penetrating to South Vietnam from North Vietnam supported by Soviet Union. North Vietnam wins, U.S. withdraws.

Results: End of communism with **Mikhail Gorbachev**. Polices of **Perestroika** (free enterprise) and **Glasnost** (more political openness with West) **Berlin Wall falls 1989.**

Hutu and Tutsi Conflict (1900s)

Belgian **imperialists** give power to **Tutsis** over **Hutus** when Rwanda first imperialized.

Lead to **tribal tensions**, and a dispute killing thousands of both in 1900s. Hutus are majority and try to gain revenge on Tutsis for ill treating them when they were instated to power during imperializing of Rwanda. Displayed in movie **Hotel Rwanda**.

Apartheid in South Africa (1900s)

White settlers, **Afrikaners** have control over South African government (minority has power)

Institute **Apartheid**, racist political policy segregating blacks and whites. Blacks treated cruelly. Needed to carry pass cards, forced to live on reservations called **Home Lands**

Nelson Mandela (1918-) black South African spoke against Apartheid imprisoned for 27 years.

F.W. Klerk becomes South African president, frees Mandela. Mandela becomes first black president of South Africa in 1994. Mandela and de Klerk win Nobel Peace Prize.

Israel-Palestinian Conflict (1900s)

Conflict over **ownership** of Israel/Palestine. **Zionism** is desire for homeland for Jews. **Palestine** regarded as this home after WWII. 1947 **UN** intervenes, giving 55% of Palestine to a **Jewish State**. However, Jews only represent 30% of the total population. **Six Day War**, **Israel** launches surprise attack on Egypt. Gains control over **West Bank** and **Gaza Strip**, **Golan Heights**. **Yasser Arafat** leader of **PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)** uses violence against Israelis for taking over "Palestinian" territory. ex. **Munich Olympics**, Israeli athletes slaughtered. Still major conflict today.

June '06 Thematic Essay

Theme: Conflict

Identify one conflict that has threatened peace in a nation or region and Task:

Identify one conflict that has threatened peace in a nation or region and

- Discuss one major cause of that conflict
- Identify two opposing groups involved in the conflict and discuss one viewpoint of each group
- Discuss the extent to which the conflict was or was not resolved.

You may use any major conflict from your study of global history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the **Crusades**, the **French Revolution**, **World War I**, the Russian Revolution, the Chinese civil war, the partition of India, the policy of **apartheid** in **South Africa**, the **Rwandan civil war**, and the Bosnian War.

The main course of the Arab-Israeli conflicts from 1948 to 1973 was the clash between

Islamic Fundamentalism and Orthodox Judaism

Arab socialism and Israeli capitalism

Arab nationalism and Jewish nationalism

Israeli technology and Saudi Arabian economic goals